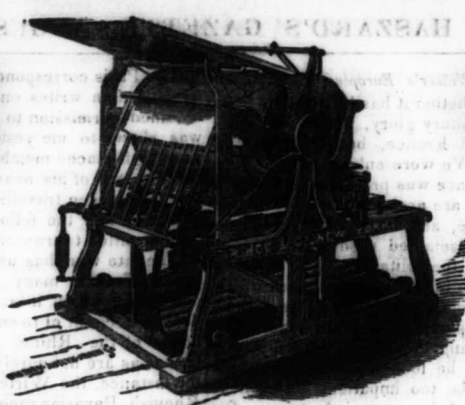


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MISCELLANEOUS.
An English gentleman, recently arrived from Genoa, states what he personally witnessed. A Crimean soldier, native of Parma, got his furlough to visit his family, but on application to the Parmesan police for leave to enter the town, the Austrian commandant made it a condition, that during the six days of his stay in Parma he should not attempt to wear the Crimean medal!

His Royal Highness the General Commandant-in-Chief has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, C. B. to be his Private Secretary.

MRS. WEBB'S READING FROM "UNCLE TOM" AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.—A mulatto young lady, of considerable accomplishments and pleasing appearance, made a debut as a reader in the United States last year, and in despite of the prejudice against the race from which she is derived obtained much success and became a kind of rage at Boston and other cities of the Northern States. Her history is an interesting one. Her mother, a negress of full African blood, was a woman of remarkable energy and escaped from slavery just time enough to free the object of the present notice. Her father is said to be a Spaniard of high rank, who very lately swayed the Government of Spain. The father is far more predominant than the mother in the young lady, for she has European features, great grace of carriage and a very fine countenance. Such however is the execrable state of the slave law in Virginia, that though born free, she could be reclaimed, as her mother was an escaped slave. All these matters have cast around Mrs. Webb a feeling beyond that of a mere public reader; but even considered in that mode alone, she is entitled to attention. Circumstances have compelled Mrs. Webb to resort to professional reading, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe started her popular novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin, as a drama. This Mrs. Webb read on Monday at Stafford-House, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland having, with her well-known kindness and sympathy with the cause patronized her on her arriving in England with letters from Mrs. Stowe. The reading showed great self-possession, a considerable power of characterization a fine and extensive voice, capable of varied modulation and altogether much talent for the vocation chosen. Under other circumstances, doubtless more colour and vigor would be thrown away into the reading. The exceedingly quiet attention of the audience, the sense of being in a private house and under such recognition, would all naturally tend to subdue the tone and character of the exhibition.

The Sultan has remitted through the Ottoman Bank the sum of a £1000 as a contribution to the Nightingale Fund.
The 80th Regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark in the steam transport Imperador and England, probably from Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope.

We are informed, on what we have reason to regard as good authority, that the Queen Mother of Oude has resolved to proceed to England by the next mail steamer, for the purpose of pleading her son's cause.

General Sir P. Grant assumed command of the Madras army on the 10th ultimo, the first company's officers ever posted to the rank of commander-in-chief in these armies, in which he had risen. His allowance are reduced by one-half under the new charter. Great excitement has prevailed within the last ten days at the presidency owing to four Parsee students from the Elphinstone institution having applied to the missionaries of the free church of Scotland for Christian instruction and baptism three of them have returned to their friends. Lord Canning is at Calcutta, and the governor of Madras and Bombay are at the seats of their respective governments.

The difference between the two leading candidates for the Presidency is very well marked. Colonel Fremont is young Mr. Buchanan is old. Col. Fremont is for liberty: Mr. Buchanan is for slavery. Col. Fremont began poor and made his pathway in life; Mr. Buchanan began rich and floated on the popular current. Col. Fremont has spent his life in out-door researches and mountain explorations; Mr. Buchanan has vegetated on the slavery of a statesman. And, finally, Col. Fremont ran a way with the daughter of Col. Benton and married her: Mr. Buchanan ran away from every persons daughters, and at the age of 70 is a fussy old Bachelor.

THE LATE STORM.—During the late thunder storm a barn owned by Mr. Alden, near Hammond River, was struck, but not seriously injured. A great number of the telegraph posts near this spot, are scored and seamed with the lightning. The cause of the non-destruction of the barn, arose from the fact that the telegraph wires pass through the roof and served as a conductor for the destructive fluid.—A new house built owned by Mr. W. P. Flewelling, at Kingston, was also struck, and so injured as to render the whole works unavailable. The house was nearly completed; the lightning struck by the sides of the window frames, tearing them, and passing down through the floor, demolishing every thing in its course. We understand that the house must be entirely rebuilt, as it is literally cut in pieces.—Visitor.

WEDDED LOVE.—On Monday last, a female named Middleton, who was at least eighty years of age, and had resided in the village of Chesterton during that long period, died whilst her partner in her worldly pilgrimage, whose years also numbered fourscore, was at work in the fields in the exercise of his vocation as a labourer. Some indiscreet friend abruptly intimated to him the fact of his wife's decease, and the poor old man also fell and immediately expired. A post-mortem examination evidenced that the poor old man had been suffering from disease of the heart, and the suddenness of the shock had doubtless been too much for him. The aged couple had often expressed a desire to be buried together and at the same time.

THE SOUND DUES.

The select committee to which the subject of the Sound Dues was referred in the last Session of Parliament has made its report—an able and comprehensive document, which treats the whole question in a large and liberal spirit, and gives an excellent synopsis of the evidence in the briefest possible space. This report, and the evidence which sustains it, may probably induce the British government to reconsider the decision at which it was said to have arrived a short time back when it refused to entertain the offer of Denmark to capitulate these dues with a view to their purchase in perpetuity, or in other words, to their absolute extinction.

It is evident, that the injury which these dues inflict on the commerce of the world, and more immediately on England, which absorbs so large a portion of the trade of the Baltic, is out of all proportion to the sums which are exacted, for while, as the report shows, the sums collected from British shipping do not exceed £70,000 a-year, the actual loss by delays, by the risks attending the navigation, by the temptation on the part of captains and sailors to neglect their duties after getting on shore, and various other causes equally potent, which are fully enumerated, may be fairly set down at considerably more than a quarter of a million.

That these Dues will enormously increase in amount in each succeeding year cannot admit of a doubt; and the cessation of the Russian war alone, with the Free-trade notions which now influence the Court of St. Petersburg, will go far to enrich Denmark at the expense of all the other maritime powers. Straws show how the wind blows. The Russian press, which deals so cautiously with all political subjects of an abstract nature, is now waging an amicable controversy on the genius of protection versus a free interchange of productions, the object of which is doubtless to pave the way for that extension of commercial enterprise to which the young Emperor is known to be devoted. But while under the new regime, so diametrically opposed to that of the late Czar, our trade in the Baltic is certain to be thus expanded, just in the same proportion will our shipping suffer from the enforced delay in passing through the Sound to collect the Dues, instead of sailing through without detention, and with such favorable appliances as cannot in the nature of things exist under the present system.

The United States, it is said, intend to make short work of these Sound Dues, and it is probably the uneasiness which has been caused at Copenhagen by this threat which induced Denmark to offer terms from which at some more favorable time she may feel inclined to recede. This, then, is the moment for us to take advantage of circumstances and turn them to account. We infer from the report, that it is not our intention to question the title of Denmark to these dues. On whatever grounds the United States may plead to ignore their validity and push them aside, Great Britain is debarred from taking such a course, and the next best plan is to purchase an exemption, and leave others to do as they like. We cannot see that any other plan is possible after the evidence which has been given, and the course which has been recommended by the committee. Lord Palmerston might fairly have assumed some credit during his Parliamentary stock-taking, on the night of yesterday week, when challenged by his rival Mr. Disraeli, for the practical results which are likely to follow from this select committee on the Sound Dues—a committee the evidence given before which was of an eminently practical character, and which must effectually open the eyes of the commercial world to the evils of the existing system. These evils, bad enough as they affect merchants trading with the Baltic, are still worse as regards ship-owners and underwriters, whose property and risks are seriously jeopardized by the rules to which all vessels which now pass through the Sound are compelled to submit.

The Russians are reported to have declared that they will not surrender the fortress of Kars until the allied troops shall have entirely evacuated Turkey.

(From Wilmer's European Times.)

The war, whether it has brought us little or much of military glory, "used up" Russia, paralysed France, but left England unscathed. We were only warming to the work when peace was proclaimed. To do a thing well, we are assured, we must do one thing at a time, and for the last three sessions the "assembled wisdom" has confined itself to the solitary work of fighting and paying the bill. The sentiment which ruled Parliament has reigned in the nation. Politics in a party sense were dead. But all this is changed. Work of a different kind will now be looked for, but the country must not be too impatient. The next session will not be very industrious, for this reason,—that it will be the last of the existing Parliament. There will be more faction-fighting than work; for the political leaders will have an eye, in all they say and do to the hustings. There will probably be new combinations, new measures, new men; but we must wait patiently and see.

It was stated very confidently before Parliament adjourned, that the Queen, when that event took place, would make a series of continental visits—would be the guest of the King of Prussia and the young King of Portugal, and on her return home would look in at Cork, with a view of inspecting the lakes of Killarney. This was the Court gossip, put forth with a kind of semi-official air, and there was a look of probability about it which induced belief; for a Prussian alliance with Victoria's eldest daughter is understood to be a settled point; and the juvenile monarch who rules in Lisbon is a favorite with Prince Albert, and indeed a blood relation. But it now appears, that the head of the State does not intend during the present year of grace to go beyond the limits of Great Britain,—that, in fact, when she moves from Osborne it will be to her home in the highlands of Scotland. The movements of Royalty largely influence that volatile thing called "fashion," and in this view, they are always of more or less concern to an influential section of society.

The military reviews continue. Determined to keep up the martial spirits of the nation, the Queen has attended another review at Aldershot, where infantry and cavalry to the number of 20,000 were present. The manoeuvring of the soldiers was very fine; but except to a favoured few the whole affair was a kind of sealed book. The spectators on foot were not permitted to enter the charmed circle, were too far away to be able to appreciate the niceties of soldierly drill, and distance, instead of lending "enchantment to the view," obscured the "poetry of motion." There was one luxury, however, which went far to compensate the sight-seekers—the day was beautifully fine, the Heavens smiled propitiously, and the glorious country around, rich in the treasures of harvest, presented an appearance which delighted the eye and gladdened the heart. The present Sovereign, it used to be said, was always favored by the elements—always had what was called "Queen's weather," but latterly the elements have been less propitious to the "head that wears a crown," and it is pleasant to know, both for the sake of the Queen's soldiers and the Queen herself, that her former good luck has returned.

The dinner which the Sultan gave to the allied commanders, at Constantinople, was a very grand affair. Marshal Pelissier was present, but General Codrington was not. He arrived from the Crimea too late to be entertained. During the dinner a terrific thunder storm arose, which broke the windows of the dining-room, and silenced the music. The superstitious Turks who were present drew the most melancholy conclusions from this augury. "It is suggested to many," says one of the accounts, "the idea of Belshazzar's feast, and the handwriting on the wall."

Among the passengers by the Niagara to England was the famous Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who is said to be about publishing another book. Mazzini, it is said, has spent some days in Switzerland, and finding Italian aversion to his projects, has just returned to London.

The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes on July 28:—I have obtained permission to copy a letter that was shown to me yesterday, written by a very high-placed member of the diplomatic corps to one of his nearest relations. The writer has been travelling latterly all over Germany and the following is the part I am permitted to transcribe from his letter; "The late war has undoubtedly produced great effects in many parts of Germany, and effects which it is not difficult to render an account of to one's self. Along the banks of the Rhine, among such populations as are not purely Prussian—among, for instance, the Wirtemberg, Badish, and Rhenish Bavarian races—France has regained an immense ascendancy. The French army is looked up to as omnipotent; and if Napoleon III. wished to re-constitute the Rhenish confederation after the fashion adopted by his uncle, to place himself in the position of a kind of protector of the Rhine bund, he would find the populations I speak of ready to his hand. In Austria, on the other side, the leaning towards France and her present government is both natural and political; natural, because the Austrian is a military nation, and military government is what the Austrian likes and is used to; political, because it is essential for the rulers of Austria to have in France an absolute power, which cannot if it comes to the push go against Austria in Italy, and which may, by some circumstances likely to occur any day, find it advisable to go with Austria. In Prussia only, do France and her present ruler find national antipathy and political avoidance. The old wounds of the former wars have not healed; the Prussian soldier is prepared to fight against the French one with real and active animosity; the Prussian burgher is ready to applaud him, if things come to the uttermost; and, politically, the Prussian government draws back from an alliance with the empire, and regrets sincerely that a cordial alliance does not bind it altogether with England. Prussia is, strange to say, the only country in Germany, where England is not fallen from the position she formerly possessed, I wonder whether in England generally, people are aware of the effect produced by the late war upon the esteem in which their country is held throughout Germany. In Austria, the dislike which has been growing up within the last eight or nine years is now complicated by the affectation of a feeling certainly not calculated to gratify the English pride. The Austrians affect (for this is more affectation than reality) to pity England for the secondary and subservient position to which her alliance with France has reduced her, say they; and in the almost universal expression of this sentiment, they seem to find a kind of revengeful compensation for the sympathies so openly given to Italy by Englishmen. In the states of the confederation is shown, assuredly, no great respect for England; but there is little or no hostility; there is at most, neglect. They are at this moment solely preoccupied by France. It is an incontestable fact, that, at this moment, England, whose prestige is all but wholly lost in Austria and in the rest of Germany, preserves in Prussia only a steady admirer, and both national and politically, a friend." In another part of the same letter, the writer, who has had ample means for discovering the truth of what he states, gives the following notice of what is passing in Russia with regard to the French alliance: "After the communications made to the Czar Alexander by M. de Seebach, last winter, there can be no doubt of an ardent desire having sprung up in the Russian government for a close and warm alliance with France. The French alliance became the principle of Alexander II. and the peace of the 30th March was the first product thereof. The treaty of the 15th April has radically, and, I believe, irremediably, changed all this; and the reasoning of the cabinet of St. Petersburg is this,—Either according to his own version to Count Orloff, Louis Napoleon was forced to make this concession to the Parliamentary exigencies of England, or he voluntarily, deliberately, played us false, betrayed us, took us in. In the one case, he is not so powerful as we supposed; in the other hand, he is not to be trusted;

and in either case, whether dependent or dishonest, he is not an ally to be coveted. Here is, I believe, a precisely correct exposition of Russia's inflexible opinion upon the French alliance. She is, perhaps for the moment, not so much occupied however with the exterior as with the interior. Externally she sees no ally but Prussia upon whom to count, and upon her she does not count entirely. Prussia, meanwhile, is making ready for every emergency, in the intimate persuasion that all her efforts will be called for ere long."

JUSTICE IN THE STATES.—We have news from Washington, of the acquittal of Herbert, on his second trial for the murder of Keating. As far as regards the individual himself, the fact is as indifferent to us, and, we presume, to all citizens of the United States, as if Keating had been acquitted upon an indictment for the murder of Herbert; but an event of some importance at any time—it has, at the present day and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a grave significance. It is a matter of no small consequence, an arguery which claims serious attention, that one man can put another to death, as Herbert did Keating, and be clearly acquitted of all crime whatever in doing so;—and this at the Capital, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive metropolis of the country.*** It is not the machinery of justice in Washington, before Herbert's trial itself, as an exponent of the moral sense of a community, with which we have to do, and of which we have to complain. With regard to the principal facts in this case,—those which determine its character,—there is no dispute. Herbert killed Keating, in a quarrel which he (Herbert) himself had provoked, and with a concealed weapon: Keating having provoked his slayer's wrath by the mere discharge of his duty. Placed on his trial for this act, he is solemnly and absolutely pronounced not guilty.—Not merely allowed to escape extreme punishment because the crime was, as the Scotch law permits jurists to say, not proven; that could not have been, even were the much needed terms of such a verdict known to our law, for the act as we have stated it was completely proven; there was no lack of evidence, although some that ought to have been forthcoming was not. He was not even declared guilty of the minor crimes, conviction of which, in tender consideration of the lives of culprits and the consciences of juries, our law permits under indictment for murder: his killing of Keating is passed over entirely, and he is sent forth from before a high tribunal in the seat of government of the United States—"the very siege of justice" it would else have seemed—as being absolutely guiltless of all crime in this matter, an untarnished, nay, an injured man, and one fit to take his place, not among the lawbreakers, but his seat among the law makers of the nation.*** And now after this trial, and that of Brooks, the question must occur,—What safety is there in Washington except that secured at the pistol's mouth? Before our law there is no distinction of persons, and before a Washington Judge and Jury, there is but the distinction between slave-propagandist and non-slave propagandist, a distinction that works only harm to the latter. Had Mr. Sumner successfully resisted Brooks' attack, which he would doubtless have done, had he not been taken unprepared and and at disadvantage, we have the latter's own admission, almost in words, that he would have killed his victim. And in that case, what would have been the verdict of a Washington Jury? Probably that of the old story:—"Served him right!" The result of those two trials will not admit of any other conclusion. Acts of brutality and manslaughter seem to have secured at least immunity from punishment at Washington if perpetrated by Southern men, in the interest of the slave propaganda, and in violation of the rights dearer to freedom.—*New York Courier*.

On Tuesday morning a second despatch of Minie rifle ball-cartridges was forwarded from Woolwich to London and Chester for embarkation to the Cape. This despatch consisted of about 100,000 rounds.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

One of the points in dispute between England and the United States, viz. the enlistment question, is now amicably settled. The Central American question is still the subject of negotiation and as many of our readers are probably unacquainted with the grave differences existing between the two nations on this subject, we publish below, from an influential English periodical, a concise history of them to the present time.

The Central American question has two branches:

- 1. The Protectorate of the Mosquitos; 2. The sovereignty of the Bay Islands.

These questions, though distinctly stated, will, however, be found so blended together, that it is impossible to consider them separately.

The Mosquito coast stretches along a large proportion of the sea-board of Central America. This extensive territory is—we cannot say occupied—but scantily inhabited by a tribe of savage Indians, who have been for many years diminishing, and are now, it is alleged, reduced to some three or four thousand souls. The connexion of Great Britain with this part of the world is to be referred to the commercial rivalry with Spain, which involved us in repeated warfare with that country during the last century. The intrusion of British enterprise upon the Spanish settlements in America had been the constant theme of angry complaint by the Court of Madrid; and by the Treaty of 1763, confirmed by that of 1786, Great Britain renounced all claim to any part of this particular territory. But by an article in the former treaty, the Catholic King expressly stipulated, that he would not exercise "any act of severity against the Mosquito Indians, on account of their former connexion and friendly relations with the English settlers." Such seems to have been the origin of the Protectorate which the English Government have claimed and occasionally exercised over these people ever since. Now the meaning of this word "Protectorate" is sufficiently obvious. When a great and civilized empire assumes such a relation with a scattered tribe of miserable savages, it is virtually that of absolute sovereignty. It is all very well for our Government to employ the decorous language of diplomacy upon such a point, and to assert "That her Majesty had never held any possessions whatever in the Mosquito country" (Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan, 2d May, 1850); but as Lord J. Russell in one of his despatches, addressed to Mr. Crampton, expresses it,—"Greytown was virtually a possession, and Mosquito a dependency of Great Britain."

The pretensions of this country, though distinctly and repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of the United States, attracted little attention until the discovery of gold in California, and the immediate importance of establishing inter-oceanic communication by means of the Isthmus of Panama, made the affair of Central America of paramount importance. In 1849, accordingly, the Cabinet of Washington for the first time addressed a serious inquiry to that of her Majesty upon this question. The formation of a ship canal across Panama, which had long been projected, was attended with considerations of a grave political character. Such an undertaking as the junction of the two great seas which were separated by the continent of the New World, was not to be placed under the control either of England or of America, but should be secured for the benefit of the whole civilized race. Nothing therefore could have been more reasonable and opportune, than the question put by the American Minister to our Government in 1849. The question was, "Would her Majesty's Government join with the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of a ship canal, railway, or other communication between the two oceans to be open to the world, and common to all nations?" To this note, Lord Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary, replied in the most frank and unequivocal terms, cordially recognizing the full spirit and meaning of the question, and tendering the good offices of his Government to promote such an undertaking, and to place it beyond the reach of any international dispute that might hereafter arise and otherwise interrupt the entire freedom to which a cosmopolitan work should be devoted. His lordship, however, maintained silence with respect to another question which had been appended to Mr. Abbott Lawrence's note, viz. Whether the British Government intended to occupy or colonize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast so called, or any part of Central America?

It was not to be expected, that the United States could allow the question to remain in this ambiguous condition; and indeed Lord Clarendon, in his answer to Mr. Buchanan, above referred to, clearly stated the reasons which rendered it necessary, that the position of Great Britain with regard to the future commerce of those seas should be distinctly ascertained.

This article would expand the dimensions of a Blue-Book, were we to follow the different steps of the negotiation, which ensued, and which terminated in the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty of the following year. This Convention seems to have been studiously framed for the encouragement of the vast enterprises of which the high contracting Powers so earnestly desired the accomplishment; and they seemed desirous to give, not only to each other, but to all the world, the most emphatic assurance of their sincerity and good faith. But the document contained what lawyers call a latent ambiguity, which has not only, we fear, frustrated its main design, but has brought the contracting parties themselves to the brink of a mortal quarrel.

By the first article it was agreed, that neither party should ever "occupy, fortify, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

A question almost immediately arose as to the meaning of this stipulation. The Government of the United States was, as we have stated, fully informed as to the relations which had long subsisted between the British Government and the Mosquito people: nevertheless, they interpreted the treaty as a renunciation by both parties of any interference in the affairs of Central America. And it is to be observed, that Lord Palmerston himself, in a letter to Sir H. Bulwer, a few days after the treaty had been signed, and before any question had arisen, put the same construction upon it. Adverting to the obligation which Great Britain had incurred to protect the Mosquito people, his lordship proposed, that that object should be secured by means of a treaty between Mosquito and the neighbouring States, and that the United States should co-operate with Great Britain in effecting such an arrangement. And in pointing out the necessity of a special provision for the safe government of Greytown, as being one of the outlets of the proposed inter-oceanic communication, his lordship adds, "That the spirit and meaning of the Convention which you have signed with Mr. Clayton is, that Greytown should not, either directly or indirectly, be under the control either of Great Britain or the United States."

We agree with Lord Palmerston that such are the spirit and meaning of the Convention, but such is certainly not its literal construction; and unfortunately as we think, our Government have shown a disposition to adopt the literal construction, instead of the spirit and meaning, of the agreement.

What, then, is the literal construction of the treaty? We think it is this. Great Britain stipulates that she will not occupy, fortify, colonize, assume or exercise dominion over any part of the territories named. Now it is certain, that she stood in neither of the relations so defined towards Mosquito. Her position was that of a Protectorate; a term of such ambiguous and elastic signification as may virtually mean either of them, or comprehend them all. The Protectorate exercised by the British over this country was necessarily that of supreme dictation. The people who were to be protected required also to be ruled; they had nothing which a civilized State could recognize as a government. Their king was a form—a phantom; the real governor of the Mosquitos was the British consul at Bluefields.

It is very well for us to maintain that this power would never be abused to purposes inconsistent with the object of the treaty. We may and do believe so; but we have no right to expect the same amount of confidence from a rival State. History tells us, indeed, that such confidence would be mere credulity. The Americans said we were bound to withdraw altogether from the Mosquito coast; and if the point had rested merely on the interpretation of the treaty, though that interpretation might technically be in our favour, we should have had no hesitation in saying that Great Britain would have acted an unworthy part in relying upon such a quibble.

But unfortunately for the United States, their Government has expressly assented to the construction which we put upon the first Article. The reader must always bear in mind that the States entered into the Convention with full knowledge of the facts. They knew that we assumed and exercised a Protectorate over the Mosquitos. They knew that we had a settlement in Central America. Before the treaty was ratified, the latter point was specially brought to the notice of the American plenipotentiary by the British Minister, in pursuance of instructions from his Government. And what is the answer of Mr. Clayton, the American Secretary of State who had negotiated the treaty? In his formal reply to Sir H. Bulwer, he uses these words, which, as words are things in this controversy, we transcribe verbatim—"The language of Article 1 of the convention concluded on the 19th day of April last between the United States and Great Britain, describing the country not to be occupied, &c., by either of the parties was, you know, twice approved by your Government; and it was neither undisturbed by them, nor either of us (the negotiations), to include the British Honduras, commonly called British Honduras, as distinct from the State of Honduras, nor the small islands in the neighbourhood of that settlement, which may be known as its dependencies. To this settlement, and these islands, the treaty was negotiated, was not intended by either of us to apply. The title to them it is now, and has been my intention throughout the whole negotiation, to leave, as the treaty leaves it, without denying, affirming, or in any way meddling with the same, just as it stood previously." Mr. Clayton to Sir H. Bulwer, July 4, 1850.

This brings us to the question, as to the limits of Central America, because the engagement into which Great Britain has entered, is not to occupy, &c., any part of that territory. Do British Honduras and its dependencies

form part of Central America? If so, it is clear, that the terms of the Treaty must be qualified and explained by Mr. Clayton's letter. A doubt on the point there certainly must have been; otherwise, wherefore the necessity of requiring from Mr. Clayton such an explicit declaration? But the whole tenor of the correspondence proves that the government of the United States always considered British Honduras and the adjacent islands to form part, politically as well as geographically, of Central America. If our space permitted, we could cite numerous passages in support of this allegation; but it is perhaps sufficient to mention that the elaborate paper addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the British Government, in which he states at length and with great ability the whole case of his government, is founded on the assumption, that Central America does comprise all the territory, our occupation of which was expressly recognised by the American Minister, and by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the American Senate.

But if it is established, that our engagement as to the occupation of any part of Central America is to be understood in a qualified sense, as regards British Honduras and the islands adjoining, a similar reservation necessarily applies to our relations (not describes by any of the terms employed) with the Mosquito coast, which is unquestionably a part of Central America.

The truth really is, that the treaty is to be construed in a prospective and not in a retrospective sense. It precludes us from acquiring territory or influence in a certain quarter of the globe, but it does not oblige us to abandon the territory or influence which we possessed at the date of the treaty.

The Americans maintain, that our continued occupation, in any sense, of any part of this continent and its dependencies, is breach of our contract. We have plainly shown, that they must maintain this position consistently with their own express declaration to the contrary.

On the other hand we have ourselves admitted, not indeed in the same formal manner, but in official correspondence which is now published to the world, "that the spirit and meaning of the Convention is, that we should neither directly nor indirectly exercise any control over Greytown"—i. e. Mosquito, and if Mosquito, the rest of Central America, since there is no language in the Convention which applies to one part of the continent more than another. What, then, is the practical solution of this difficulty?

We have no right to complain, as we have already said, that the United States should regard with jealousy our occupation or influence over any part of a coast which is probably soon destined to assume such paramount importance to the commerce of the world. We really have no interest in maintaining our disputed title to this remote soil, or in continuing our obnoxious influence, unless our honour is concerned. And this indeed is now the only point in controversy. America must withdraw some of her assertions and pretensions, alike untenable and offensive, before an amicable settlement of the question can be allowed. Some of the statements contained in Lord Clarendon's reply to the paper drawn up by Mr. Buchanan must also be modified. Mr. Buchanan, in tracing the history of our connexion with the Mosquito coast, seeks to fix us with rapacity and usurpation. This is not an argument at all adapted to diplomacy. No nation was ever yet convinced of the guilt of its conquests by the reasoning of a rival. Another position advanced by the American ambassador is in the highest degree arrogant. It is what is called the Monroe doctrine, and is contained in a message which that President ever communicated to Congress. "The American continent," says that "wise and discreet President," as Mr. Buchanan styles him, "by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European power." And this doctrine, our Government is officially informed, "has received the public and official sanction of subsequent Presidents, as well as of a large majority of the American people." This doctrine, be it observed, is applied to the southern continent, where the United States exercise no dominion; and it is addressed to a power which possesses extensive and flourishing colonies bordering upon the territory of the Union. We cannot but consider such language unmanly at least, if not menacing. Lord Clarendon's reply is in better taste, certainly, but not much more felicitous, we think, in its choice and management of topics. His lordship begins by declining to argue with the American Minister the right of Great Britain to interfere in the Government of the Mosquito country, and immediately proceeds to explain and defend that assumption. We think that the defence might as well have been omitted, especially as it is not very successful. Our vindication of the right of obligation to maintain a handful of savages in a country from which they would have been displaced by the ordinary progress of civilization, is referred to a remote and somewhat doubtful origin; and whatever may be the humanity or the policy of defending the rights of native barbarians against civilized settlers, it certainly is rather

a new principle for us to advance. Our Minister is still less happy, we think, when he proceeds to draw a distinction between protection and occupation, attributing to the former a disinterested, generous character which may, for aught we know, belong to it in theory, but which, as far as we are aware, has never distinguished it in practice. That one grave statesman should endeavour to persuade another grave statesman that protection extended by a strong Power to a weak meant nothing more than unsophisticated benevolence, is a mere waste of diplomacy. Such a pretension, we fear, has little chance of being credited in this age of the world; and if we are to reconcile the American Government to the continuance of our present relations with the Mosquito country, we must resort to arguments of a more practical character. On a careful perusal of the two important papers in which the case on the part of Great Britain and the United States respectively is fully stated, we are not surprised, that Mr. Buchanan should declare the result to be "that the two Governments entertained opinions widely different in regard to the true effect and meaning of the convention."

CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE IN TURKEY.

There has been lately an unusually large number of Circassians going about the streets of Constantinople. They are here as slave-dealers, charged with the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have re-occupied the coast of the Caucasus this traffic in white slaves will be over the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts ever since the commencement of the peace conference to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the opportunity of doing so lasted. They have been so successful, notwithstanding the prohibition of the trade by the Porte, and the presence of so many of her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never, perhaps, at any other former period was white human flesh so cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away their goods, owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances, has been brought by steam under the British flag. In former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5. In fact, the creatures are eating their heads off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming. Independently of all political, humane, and Christian objections to this abominable state of things there are several practical ones which have even forced themselves on the attention of the Turks. With low prices a low class of purchasers come into market. Formerly a Circassian slave girl was pretty sure of being bought into a good family, where not only good treatment, but often rank and fortune awaited her, but at present low rates she may be taken by any huxter, who never thought of keeping a slave before. Another evil is, that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks that many who cannot afford to keep several slaves have been sending their blacks to market in order to make room for a newly-purchased white girl. The consequence is, that numbers of black women after being as many as eight or ten years in the same hands, have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal not a few of these wretched creatures are in a state quite unfit for being sold.

The New Prussian Gazette has a communication from Vienna of the 24th, which states that "the large mustaches of Victor Emanuel have been prohibited at Milan."

Lord John Russell has left town to join Lady Russell and family at Antwerp, whence the noble lord and lady purpose going to Switzerland and ultimately to Italy. His lordship has broken up his domestic establishment, and, as before mentioned, contemplates a stay of some duration abroad.

The navigation returns for the month of June show a considerable increase of British tonnage. The United States maintain their position for maritime progress. In the year ending June, 1856, the vessels entered inward belonging to that country were nearly one-third of the whole of the British tonnage, they exceed the tonnage of all other countries. The trade between us and the Union must always exercise a powerful influence in repelling those bellicose feelings which now and then break out on both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing for instance, can be in finer taste than the fraternal address which the citizens of Pennsylvania have sent to the people of Liverpool and Manchester in reply to similar documents forwarded by the President of the Financial Reform Association of this town and by our neighbors on the Irwell, when the fears of a war between the two countries began to prevail. Such interchanges of kindly feeling on the part of two great nations, having so many sympathies in common can hardly, in a moral sense, be overrated. It is pleasant also to perceive that the dignified conduct of the British Government in allowing Mr. Dallas to remain after the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, has already told sensibly on the American mind, as an act of generous forbearance which a great people only can appreciate and a great people only can judge of. Every one knew, both in this country and in the United States, that the object in sending Mr. Crampton home—in fact, in seeking a quarrel with him at all—was not to displease Great Britain but to promote the re-election of Pr. Pierce: and the time selected for this apparent affront was shortly before the meeting of the Cincinnati convention, so that Mr. Pierce might say to that body, "see, what a bold fellow I am—I have thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain!" If a ruse so transparent as this had influenced Lord Palmerston's Government, it would have paid the penalty of its blindness in immediate dismissal; but the ministry as well as the nation acted a dignified part—we returned good for evil, and we are now reaping the reward of our discretion in that increased prestige which follows a determination to forego the use of conscious strength.

Yorkshire is a spirited country, and the "Sheffield grinders" are not only sharp but very patriotic fellows. They have in the person of Mr. Roebuck one of the most pugilistic members of the Legislature, a man who is always right, because his purposes are unselfish, and he is supported by a constituency as "honest as steel." This week Sheffield has been entertaining the officers of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons to dinner in the Cutler's-hall. There were some notable persons—Lord Cardigan, Lord Wharfedale, the Hon. Stuart Wortley and others, but the man and the toast of the day was "Redan Massey," the young soldier who so bravely distinguished himself in the Crimea by attacking the Russian fortification with which his name is so imperishably connected. What gave additional force to the compliment of his health being drunk was, that the toast was offered by a brother officer, who had witnessed the gallant fellow's deeds of daring, and with a soldier's chivalry, was the first to honor and record them. These courtesies after the struggle do much to sharpen the weapon—whether it be of Sheffield or Toledo metal—for the next fight.

The special Correspondent of the London Times, before taking a final leave of the Crimea, has gone over some of the now celebrated spots, consecrated in all future time to history. In yesterday's impression of that paper appears an article extending over three columns, and headed "The Alma Revisited"—an appropriate title, but all the genius of the gifted writer cannot infuse life into a dead carcass—can hardly galvanize an extinct body. The stern realities of war have been so vividly familiar to the public that all present interest in the places disappear, however graphically conveyed, apart from the moving panorama of actual events with which they were associated. It will require the hand of time to mellow the tints. A transition state like the present is unfavorable to romance or poetry.

The Viceroy of Egypt, said Pacha, gave a series of entertainments at his palace during three days in the middle of last month, of the most superb description. Some of the letter writers on the spot appear quite unable to rise to the great theme,—a becoming description of this combination of European and Oriental grandeur. In this case figures boat fancy, and the bare announcement that the feasting cost considerably more than £100,000 is the best comment on the affair.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow which is impending, will also be rich in all that can please the eye, the ear and the palate. The English aristocracy are flocking to the scene in great numbers. Sir Robert Peel and his wife are already on the wing, the Marchioness of Stafford and other beauties. Earl Granville, our ambassador extraordinary, will be very imposing in his new state carriage, built for the occasion, together with five extra carriages and twenty horses—all of which have preceded him.

SEASONING THE GUNBOATS.—The railway slips at Portsmouth for taking up a hundred of the gunboat flotilla by one trunk line and lateral arrangement are proceeding rapidly. These vessels were built in an unprecedentedly short space of time, of all sorts of timber, seasoned and green, and closed in in winter, thus combining every element that conduces to dry rot, which doubtless would have been at work in a year or two, so that when wanted upon an emergency the gunboats would be found useless. Now, it is proposed to "open" them, and give the seasoning denied while building. The iron boats will be equally benefitted, as the wet and damp while afloat promote rapid oxidation. The Government have been for years contemplating the adoption of these heaving-up slips, and Mr. White of Portsmouth, who is laying them down, will, by this wholesome arrangement, set their value, cheapness, and great capacity clearly before the world.

SURPLUS STEAM-SHIPS.—The conclusion of the war and the consequent discharge of many transport steamers lately in the service of the Government have caused the Southampton docks to be almost choked with steam-ships waiting destinations and employment. This fleet, which is the largest ever congregated in Southampton Docks, shows a total of nearly 54,000 tons burden and 12,000 horse-power. The future destiny of the vessels is now under consideration. The Royal Mail Company intend to sell several of their older ships, which in the meantime are to be moored in the Southampton Water, while the Peninsular Company will draught off a portion of their suitable screws to assist in performing the mail service in India. Had the Government decided upon adjudicating to this company the conveyance of the mails to Australia, they could immediately have placed efficient vessels upon the route. The General Screw Company's vessels for the present are to remain at Southampton, and their future use, will, no doubt, depend upon the arrangements which may be made with the French Clipper Company.

The glorious weather with which we have been favoured has been one of the most important features in the commercial history of the present week, and from the state of the thermometer to-day, there is every reason to hope for its continuance for some time longer. So hot and forcing has the weather been lately, that in several of the southern counties the wheat harvest is likely to commence next week, and to become general during the following. In the midland and northern counties, however, the crops are not so mature; but under the influence of such favourable sunshine and heat as we now enjoy, there is every reason to hope that ere long the sickle will be at work in every part of the United Kingdom.

The Oliver Lang mail ship from Melbourne has placed us in possession of advices from the Australian colonies to the 2nd of May, which are of a satisfactory character. There was little doing of a speculative character, while shipments from this country were very heavy, and generally of her

description which was found useful in the colony, thereby commanding a ready sale on arrival. Much complaint was made of want of labour—the trades having combined and obliged employers to reduce their working hours from ten to eight, paying them nevertheless on the ten hours scale. Female servants were extremely scarce, and much wanted.

The grain markets, as might be anticipated from the hot forcing weather, have been much affected, and prices have given way uniformly for every article in the trade throughout the country. The favourable prospects of the harvest have raised the wellfounded impression that the farmers will now exhibit more disposition to push their grain into the markets, while the favourable change in the weather has brought pretty good supplies from foreign places into our ports. In Liverpool, during the past week, Wheat has only experienced a limited inquiry, at a reduction of about 4d per 70 lbs. Flour has been difficult of sale, and a decline of 1s to 2s per barrel has taken place on the finer qualities, and fully 3s on inferior descriptions Indian Corn with a good demand from the interior, and small supplies, cannot be quoted more than 6d per quarter lower than last week. Oats have given way 1s per bushel, and Oatmeal 6d to a shilling per load.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 16, 1856.

The newspapers by the last mail are absolutely barren of all interest for the people on this side of the Atlantic. The coup d'etat in Spain excites no greater interest than mere speculation as to what will be the end of it and it is more than probable that odds have been given and taken, and bets entered into whether the Court party or the Constitution will in the end prevail.

There is greater amount of discussion relative to the guilt or madness of Dove the man who poisoned his wife. One paper asks is he mad or only very wicked? The verdict we think is a rather strange one GUILTY! but recommend him to mercy on the ground of a defective intellect. It is stated however that Mr. Baron Bramwell passed sentence of death without holding out any hope of mercy. Now if the verdict of the jury is worth any thing and the ground of recommendation to mercy be a part of the verdict that, is if the man's intellect be defective, he is surely an object of mercy. One of the most difficult questions in medical jurisprudence is to define what amount of infirmity of intellect is requisite to constitute madness, where does the one end, and the other begin? A fearful case occurred not long since in the Lunatic Asylum in New Brunswick, a patient that was suffered to go at large, and who was uniformly good tempered, and who having taken a scuttle of coal into Dr. Waddell's parlour in his usual unexcited state comes down and without any provocation without any apparent motive commits murder, it is true that the man had been previously mad. Supposing it to be true that the man Dove is of a defective intellect, and the jury have found that as much as they have found him guilty, we cannot conceive how it can be reconcilable with justice to take his life. Imprison him for life and keep him at hard labour if you will; but to deprive a being of existence labouring under a weak intellect, under the sanction of a law one of the maxims of which is "that it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer" is an anomaly to which we cannot reconcile ourselves.

The increasing amount of this species of crime "Poisoning" has a tendency to harden men's hearts, and judging by the tone of the newspapers they are not disposed to second the recommendation of the jury, but we question if this trial had not come on so directly after Palmers, whether there would not have been a very different feeling. There is nothing that courts are so much divided about or on which there are such contradictory decisions as insanity. Science has certainly made great advances as to the proper mode of the treatment of insane persons, compared with that of former times; but we are as far as ever from any definite test of madness and one is acquitted where under precisely similar circumstances another is found guilty, and so we presume will be the case until human evidence and human judgment are less fallible.

The Steamer Rosebud will leave for Tatamagouche on Monday Morning, and return the same day, and will not perform her trip on Tuesday. By this arrangement she will be available in the harbor on the day of the regatta, and enable parties from Nova Scotia to be present on that occasion.

The Rev. Mr. LOCKHEAD will preach at Charlottetown on the First and Fourth Sabbaths of August; and at Georgetown on the Second and Fifth of do.; and at Belfast on the Third.

The Rev. Mr. DUNCAN will preach at Charlottetown on the Second Third and Fifth Sabbaths of August; and at Belfast on the Fourth.

The Rev. Mr. DAVID ROY will preach in the Temperance Hall, on Sabbath first, the 17th August, at 11 a. m., and at 3 p. m.

Died,

Very suddenly, at Bridgetown, N. S.; the Rev. R. Williams, aged about 67 years. Mr. Williams was extensively known in British America, having under the direction of the Missionary Society, in whose service he went to Canada in 1812, sustained their interests, and essentially promoted them too in the principal towns and cities of the Province, including Quebec, Kingston, St. John, N. B., and St. John's Newfoundland.

A few weeks since, Mr. Williams paid a short visit to this City, with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Ray. He preached in the Wesleyan Church, Gorman's Street, on Sunday, the 20th ult., and received the congratulations of his acquaintances on account of his apparently good health, and his continued ability for public duty. But he had not been many days at his own home, when his fatal hour arrived. He was seized about midnight of the 1st inst., and in less than two hours he expired in peace.—N. B. paper.

Married,

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Thursday August 14th, by the Rev. H. B. Swaby, JOHN JENKINS, Esq., late acting Surgeon to the Turkish Contingent in the Crimea and Black Sea, to JESSIE ESTHER CARSON, youngest daughter of the Hon. Captain Rice 17th Hussars.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 12,

Table with market prices for various goods like Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Fowls, Chickens, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Green peas, Hops, Home-spun yd., Hay, Straw, Cwt.

To the Electors of No. 2 Ward.

GENTLEMEN: HAVING consented to the entreaties of many friends, to offer myself as Candidate for Councillor at the ensuing Civic Election, I am now in the field soliciting your votes and interest. Many years' residence, gentlemen, in this City has made me well known to you, therefore, I need only say, that should you elect me to that office, my abilities, humble as they are, will be devoted to its interest and improvement. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obed't Servant, WATSON DUCHEMIN. August 16, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Bookellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next. GEORGE T. HASZARD. GEORGE W. OWEN. August 15th, 1856.

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees. DONALD CURRIE, DONALD LIVINGSTON, DONALD McEACHERN, JOHN McEACHERN, ADREW McDOUGALL. Nine Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.

THE Royal Agricultural Society's annual Cattle Show and Fair, will be held as usual about the end of September. The Prizes will be the same as those offered last season, and will be enumerated fully in the next Gazette. By Order, W. W. IRVING, Secretary R. A. Society August 10th, 1856.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
 "We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session.
 "When her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session her Majesty was engaged, in cooperation with her allies, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigour essential to success.
 "You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare, for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.
 "Happily, it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honourable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.
 "Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and goodwill with which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.
 "Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.
 "Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connection with the affairs of Central America, and her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.
 "We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive, during the war in which she has been engaged, numerous and honourable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from her Majesty's Indian territories, and from those colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of her Majesty's Crown.
 "Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for rendering more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertions of honest industry.
 "Her Majesty rejoices to think that the act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.
 "The act for regulating joint-stock companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the acts passed relative to the mercantile laws of England and of Scotland will diminish the inconveniences which the difference of those laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.
 "Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with County Courts. It is her Majesty's anxious wish that justice should be attainable by all classes of her subjects, with as much speed and with as little expense as may be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of causes to be tried.
 "Her Majesty trusts that the act for

placing the Coast-guard under the direction of the Board of Admiralty will afford the ground work for arrangements for providing, in time of peace, means applicable to national defence on the occurrence of any future emergency.
 "Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
 "We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.
 "My Lords and Gentlemen,
 "Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favourable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.
 "Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote, by your influence and example in your several districts that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the wellbeing of nations; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings for the welfare and happiness of her people."

WHAT IS THE SPANISH QUESTION?

What are the occurrences which within the last few days have agitated Spain? A Constitutional Queen, who holds her title to the Crown by legal enactment against a relative claiming by divine right, has suddenly dismissed, or caused to resign, the Minister who during his whole career has been the champion of responsible government in her dominions. Another politician, known only as a resolute and unscrupulous soldier, has been raised to supreme power. This substitution of a notoriously Absolutist Minister for a man of strictly constitutional views would seem to a foreigner a dangerous act. We might, however, be in the wrong. But when we see the actual and immediate results we can no longer hesitate as to the character of the change. We find that insurrection immediately followed in Madrid, and that for this insurrection the new government was thoroughly prepared beforehand. We find that O'Donnell, taking advantage of his position as Minister of War, had concentrated 20,000 men on the capital. His first step was to surround himself with colleagues who had two years before, when for a few hours in office turned the cannon of the army against the people. The first act of the new Ministry was the proclamation of Martial law. The Legislative Assembly was dispersed by force, fired upon when proceeding in deputation to the presence of the Sovereign, and driven from their legal place of meeting by grape-shot. We find the capital in arms to resist this treasonable violation of public law, and we hear of a desperate contest, in which the National Guard, after several hours' fighting, are crushed by the large forces concentrated on Madrid. The next intelligence is that the Cortes have fled to a provincial town. Arragon receives the national assembly, which declares that it has been dispersed by a monstrous act of military violence. Barcelona is soon in revolt, and the flame spreads. At the present moment Saragossa is held by an insurgent army, and we learn that in the south Malaga and Granada have not yet submitted. The Ministry is intent on crushing all resistance to its power, and everything is postponed until "after the pacification of the country." Such are the facts. The Sovereign and her confident concentrate troops, disperse and fire on the Legislature, fight a pitched battle with the National Guard, and are now engaged in crushing the Liberalism of the provinces. The question is, what are we to think of such an act?

IMPERTINENCE REBUKED.—Colonel Rivers, a tried and gallant officer, never went into action without manifest emotion; and on one occasion, when leading his regiment under fire, a raw subaltern who noticed the quiver which shook his frame, had the impertinence to remark: "Why, colonel, you're afraid!" "Yes, sir; and if you were half as much afraid as I am, you would run away."

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.—We give the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer, who lately visited the northern forts of Sebastopol:—"I crossed over to the north side the other day, and saw the works which held us in check so long, and so effectually, after the 8th September. We landed at Fort Michael, and were allowed to go over it. Everything was in good serviceable condition, but a match in the magazine would have made it a shapeless ruin at the last moment, so that it afforded no indication of the state of trepidation and alarm the Russians might have been in. From this, we walked up through some earthwork and approached one of the cemeteries, which was in sight from the ship during the time we were blockading, and where we had often seen funeral parties interring the dead. As we left the fort, an officer passed us and brushed up the hill side to the working party, who, we thought were constructing a barricade to keep the cattle away from the graves. The men, on our approach, quitted their work, whatever it was, and moved off towards the Star Fort, and we soon stood on the spot where they had been working. What do you suppose they were doing? Exhuming, in excellent preservation, a number of brass guns! There were the graves in which they had been deposited—decent mounds of earth had been piled over them, and as there were a great many other similar heaps, the probability is, that they covered other interesting brazen remains of the same imperishable nature. The soil and the guns we saw were still damp, and we counted nearly fifty pieces of ordnance with Turkish characters engraved on them. We conjectured that they had been captured in former wars. Some were fourteen feet in length, and many remarkably handsome pieces elaborately ornamented. If proof had been wanting as to the intention of the Russians to quit the north side, I think this one incident would suffice for most people. They considered their position untenable, and as they would have been unable to transport these heavy guns, which they were unwilling to lose as trophies, they resorted to the ruse of interring them after the manner of corpses, relying, no doubt, upon our civilisation, not to disturb the dead. This is upon a par with their hoisting hospital flags over powder magazines. We walked round the Sieverna or Star Fort, and at the gate were permitted to enter. It is of considerable extent, but the ditch and defences generally are far inferior to what we supposed. Here again it seemed, that preparations had been made for a blot. All the buildings were unroofed and in ruins, and the premeditated destruction of everything that could have been of use to us was apparent on all sides. We knew pretty nearly what works had been thrown up after our appearance off the place in 1854, and of those that existed previously a near estimate would be formed, and we can understand the surprise the Russians felt when our army passed round from the north to the south, and when they laughed at our terror with respect to the northern defences. We leisurely inspected the various works, including the famous Wasp Fort. It is a square Martello tower, sunk about 12 feet, and surrounded by a deep ditch. At the top are mounted eight 42-pounders, but so closely are they placed that a 13-inch shell falling into the centre would most probably disable the whole. After the 17th of October the Russians threw up a bank of earth in front, so as to conceal the masonry from sea view. It was the only formidable work on the north side."—United Service Gazette.

Faction fight amongst the peasantry in some parts of the South of Ireland are partially reviving, and intemperance is on the increase in these districts where the people are in a much more prosperous condition. At a place called Hospital, in the county of Limerick, one man has just died from the effects of a beating received in one of these fights, and another lies dangerously ill.

The number of journals published in Switzerland this year is 263, being 12 more than in 1855.

CHARLOTTETOWN REGATTA

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

TO TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th days of August.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST DAY:
 FIRST RACE AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
 Between the first class country Sailing Boats, from 20 to 30 feet keel. First prize, £7, second do., £3 10s. Entrance money, 3s. each.
 SECOND RACE AT 12 O'CLOCK.
 To be contended for by country four oared Boats, of 20 feet keel and under. First prize, £5; second do., £2 10s. Entrance money, 3s. each.
 THIRD RACE AT HALF-PAST 12.
 Between the two oared club Boats, of any length. 1st prize £2 10; 2nd do., £1. Entrance money, 1s. 6d.
 FOURTH RACE AT 1 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.
 Between the first class club Yachts, from 20 to 30 feet keel. 1st prize, £6, 2d do., £2 10s. Entrance money, 6s. each.
 FIFTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 1.
 Between the second-class club Sailing Boats, under 20 feet keel. 1st prize £4; 2d do., £2. Entrance money, 3s. each.
 SIXTH RACE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
 To be contended for by Indians paddling their Canoes. 1st prize, 30s.; 2d do., 20s.; 3d do., 15s.; 4th do., 5s. Entrance free.
 SEVENTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 2.
 Between two oared country Boats, of any length. 1st prize, £2 5s.; 2d do., £1. Entrance 1s. 6d. each.
 EIGHTH RACE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
 Between the second-class country Sailing Boats, under 20 ft. keel. 1st prize, £5; 2d do., £2 10s.; 3d do., £1. Unless four boats start, no 3d prize will be given in this race.
 NINTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 3.
 Between Four oared Gigs, open to all the Island and the neighbouring Provinces. One Prize only, amount £10 (ten pounds). Entrance 10s. 6d. each. Two boats or more to start.
 The first day's Regatta to finish with the TENTH RACE AT 4 O'CLOCK.
 Between Canoes paddled by Squaws, to whom the same number and amount of Prizes will be awarded as to the Indians in the Sixth Race.

Programme of the Second day's Regatta.

FIRST RACE TO START AT 1 O'CLOCK.
 Between the first-class club Yachts. For a Ladies' Parsa. Entrance money, 10s. each.
 SECOND RACE AT HALF-PAST 1.
 To be contended for between Indians and Squaws, paddling Canoes, propelled by either sex. 1st prize, 30s.; 2d do., 20s.; 3d do., 15s.; 4th do., 5s. Entrance free.
 THIRD RACE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
 Between Sailing Boats, under 16 feet keel. 1st prize, £3; 2d do., £1 10s.; Entrance money 1s. 6d. each.
 FOURTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 2.
 To be contended for by white men, paddling Indian Canoes. 1st prize, 30s.; 2d do., 15s. Entrance money 1s. 6d. each.
 FIFTH RACE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
 Consolation Stakes for all beaten Sailing Boats, to be entered before 2 o'clock. 1st prize, £3; 2d do., £2; 3d do., £1. Entrance free.
 The Entertainment to wind up with the SIXTH RACE, viz: "The Duck Hunt," which will take place at half-past four, between a four oared Gig, without steering apparatus, to catch a punt within half an hour, rowed by one man, the punt to have 100 yards start. Prize 30s. Entrance 1s. 6d. each.

REGULATIONS.

1. Subscribers of Twenty Shillings, and upwards will be entitled to all the privileges of Members of the Regatta Club.—2. Boats, not owned on the Island, will be allowed to compete for the Club Plates, by the owners subscribing twenty shillings to the fund of the Club, and also the entrance money.—3. The Boats placed at starting will be decided by lot; all sails to be lowered previously to starting.—4. No 2d prize will be given unless Three Boats start.—5. Boats on the Larboard Tack must invariably give way to those on the Starboard; and in all cases where a doubt of the possibility of the Boat of the Larboard Tack weathering the Boat on the Starboard Tack must give way; or if the other Boat keep her course, and run into her the owners of the Boat on the Larboard Tack shall pay all damages, and forfeit its claim to the prize.—6. Any Boat throwing out Ballast after starting, will forfeit the race.—7. Extra Sail to be used before the wind to any extent.—8. To prevent collisions during the Races, any entered Boat found colliding in the Harbour during the progress of the race shall be entered for.—9. Any Sail-boat using an Oar, Pole, or Boat-hook, during the race, unless for the purpose of hoisting out her sails, will forfeit her chance of the prize.—10. All Boats intending to compete must be at Fenske's Wharf by nine o'clock.—11. Printed directions for the course of the different races may be obtained from the Secretary on the morning of the Regatta.—12. All disputes to be decided by the Umpires.—13. First class club Yachts to carry a flag at their mast head, red ground, with any device thereon.—Country boats to be distinguished by their private flag—any ground but Red.—14. All entrants to be made on or before the 18th of August.—15. All boats considered country boats, whose owners are not members of the Club.
 By order of the Committee of Management,
 BENJAMIN DAVIES, Secy.
 Subscriptions in aid of the Regatta Fund will be thankfully received by the Committee, the Secretary, and Mr. MORRIS.
 Charlottetown, July 16, 1856.—All papers.